

TASK FORCE MEETING

AUGUST 30, 2004

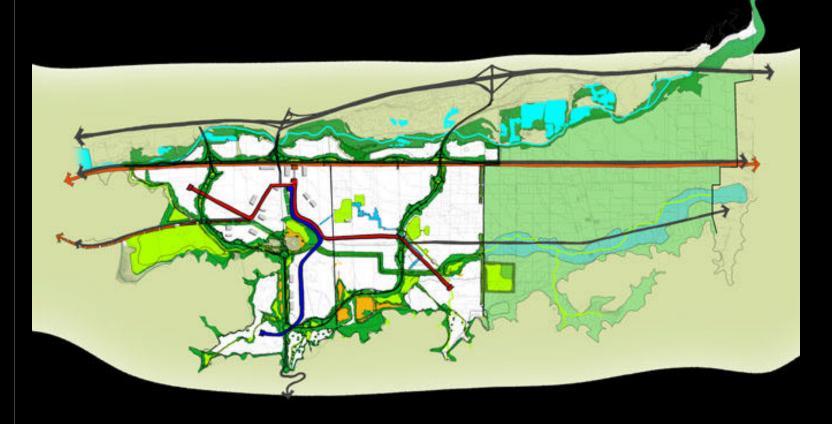


Evaluation of the Alternative Design Concepts



ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

SPOKE Transit Spokes-Fisher Canal avoided and left in place-No Lake-Bailey west as part of Parkway

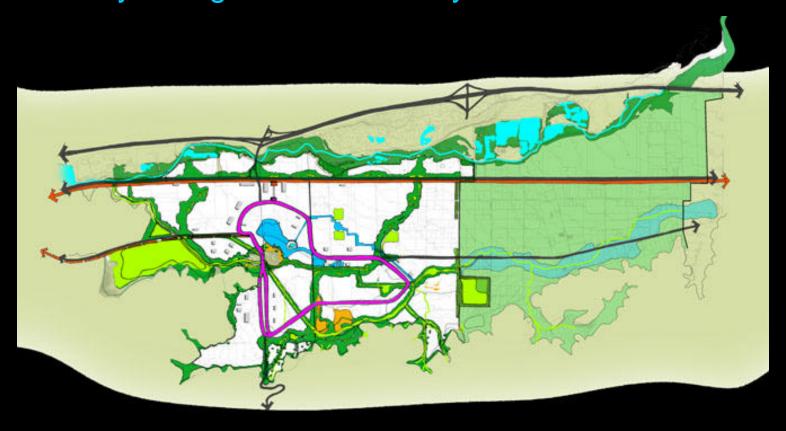




ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

LOOP

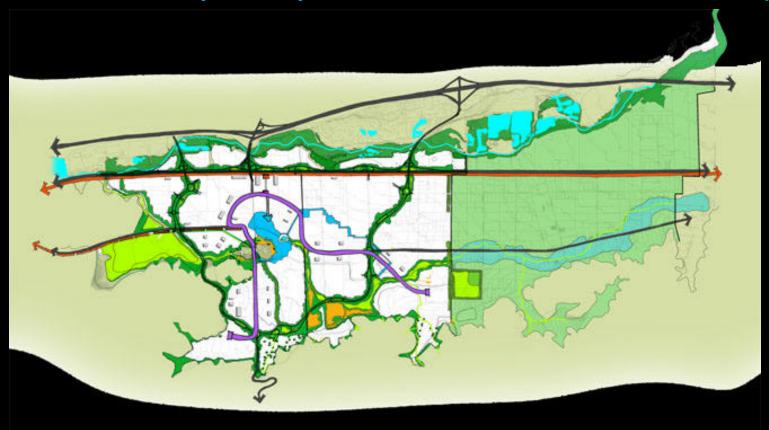
Transit Loop-Fisher Canal Enhanced-Linear Lake-Parkway Brought Internal-Bailey west as Grand Boulevard





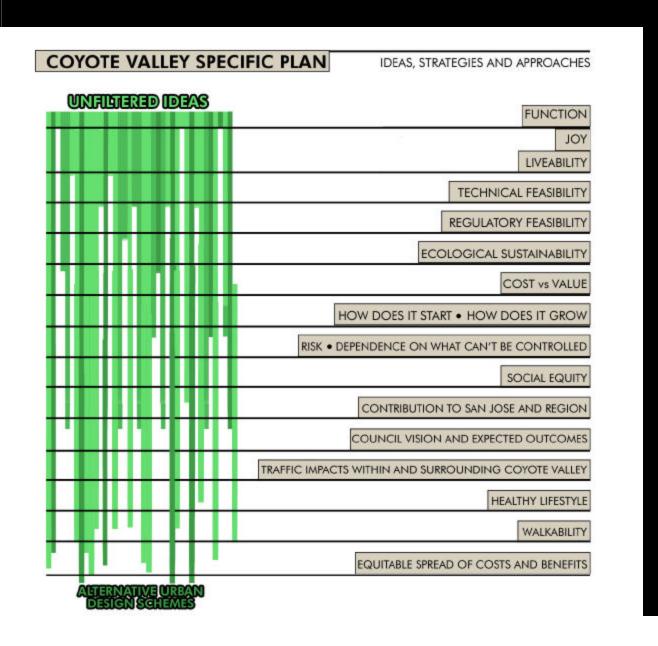
ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

SPINE Transit Spine-Fisher canal restored to natural alignment- Focal Lake-Parkway brought over a pass in hills north of Bailey-Bailey as an urban street and transit spine

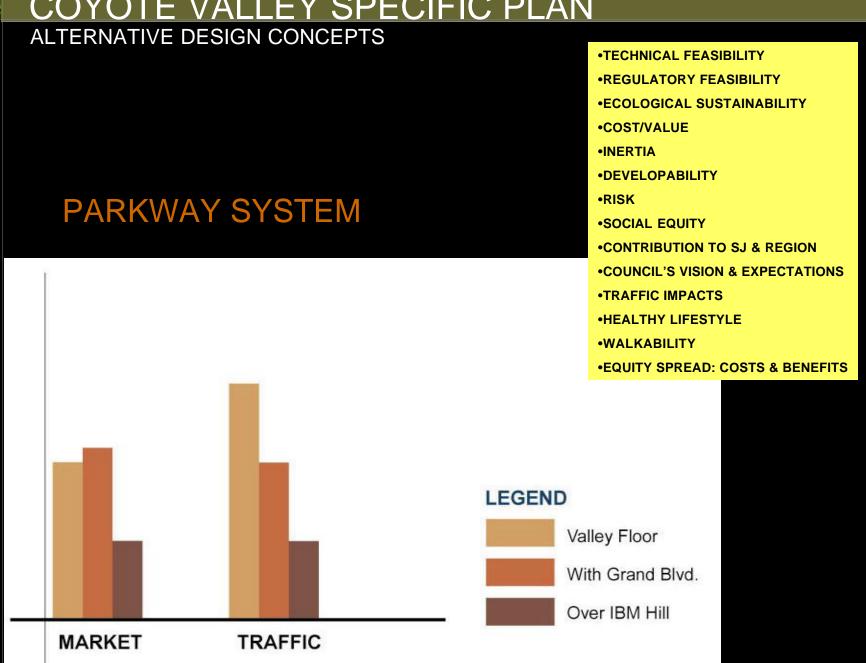




ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS







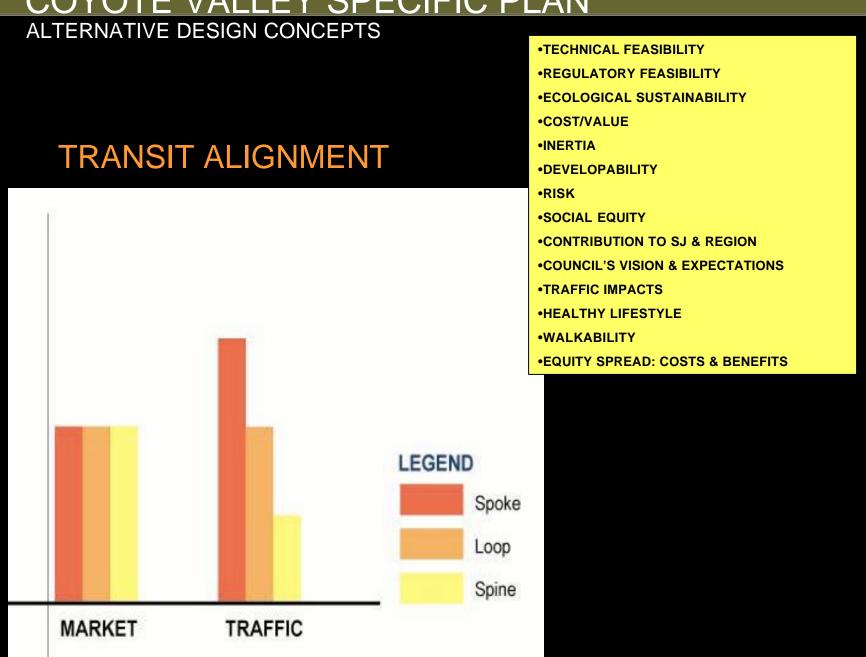


ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

ECONOMIC FILTERS for the PARKWAY SYSTEM Alternatives

- Added Value
 - Valley Floor and Grand Boulevard serve most land, add most value
- Incremental Growth/Investment
 - Valley Floor and Grand Boulevard avoid hillside, can grow in pieces
- Maximize Developable Land
 - Grand Boulevard best shares rights-of-way, maximizes land
- Distribute Costs and Benefits
 - Valley Floor and Grand Boulevard avoid division of IBM site
- Conclusion: Valley Floor and Grand Boulevard offer comparable benefits



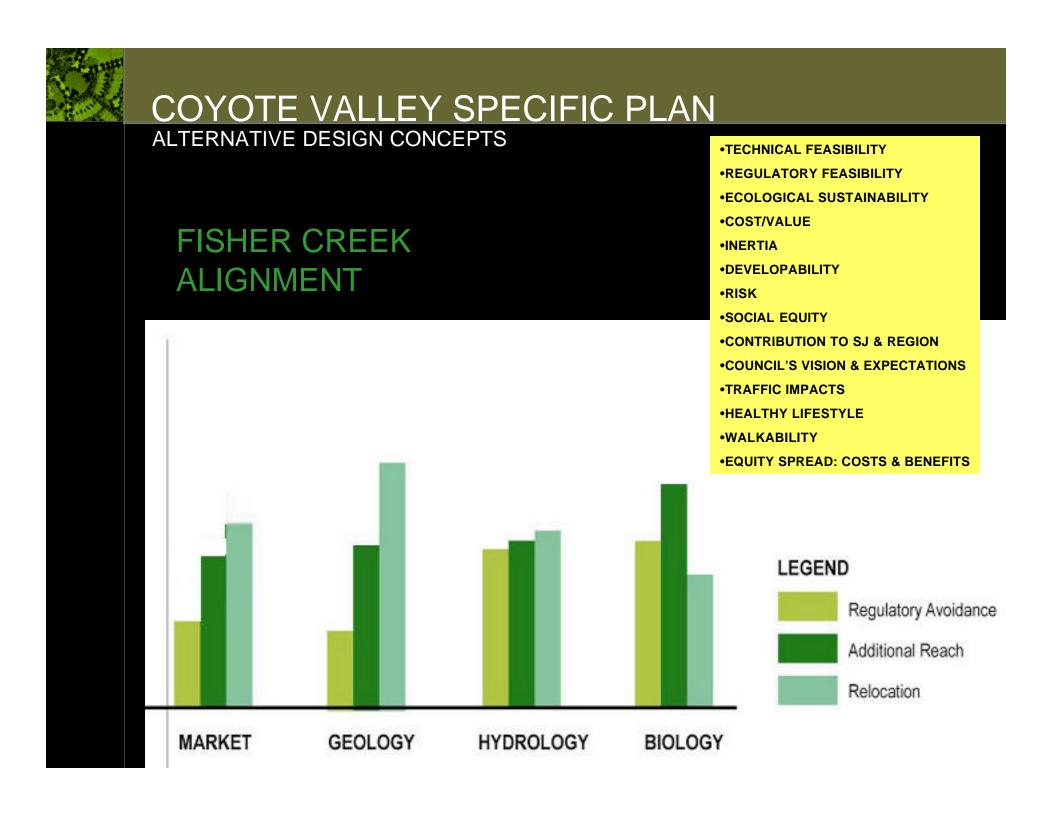




ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

ECONOMIC FILTERS for the TRANSIT SYSTEM Alternatives

- Added Value
 - ■Spoke and Loop serve most land, add most value
- Incremental Growth/Investment
 - All 3 alternatives can be developed incrementally
- Maximize Developable Land
 - Spine adheres best to existing rights-of-way, maximizes land
- Distribute Costs and Benefits
 - Spoke and Loop serve most land, require similar dedications
- Conclusion: All 3 alternatives offer comparable benefits





ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

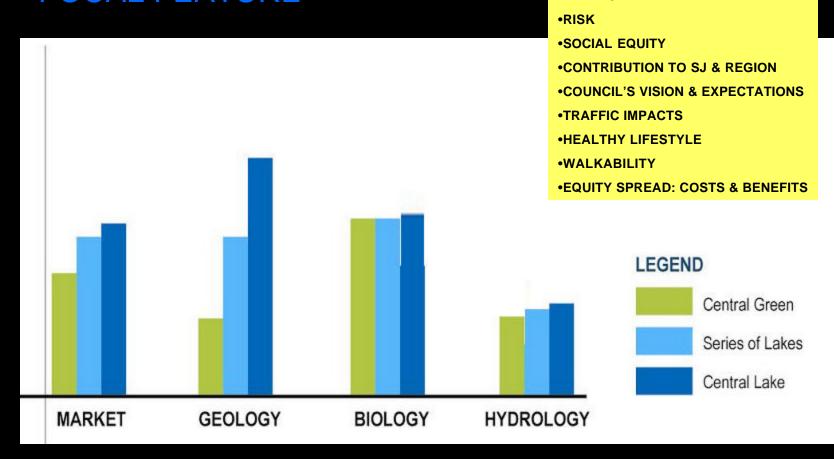
ECONOMIC FILTERS for the FISHER CREEK Alternatives

- Added Value
 - ■Relocation and "Additional Reach" most attractive, add most value
- Incremental Growth/Investment
 - •All 3 alternatives require early additions to water flow capacity
- Maximize Developable Land
 - Relocation consumes least land, maximizes development
- Distribute Costs and Benefits
 - <u>All 3 alternatives</u> require land dedications from numerous properties
- Conclusion: Relocation offers strongest economic benefits



ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

FOCAL FEATURE



•TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
•REGULATORY FEASIBILITY

•COST/VALUE

•DEVELOPABILITY

•INERTIA

•ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY



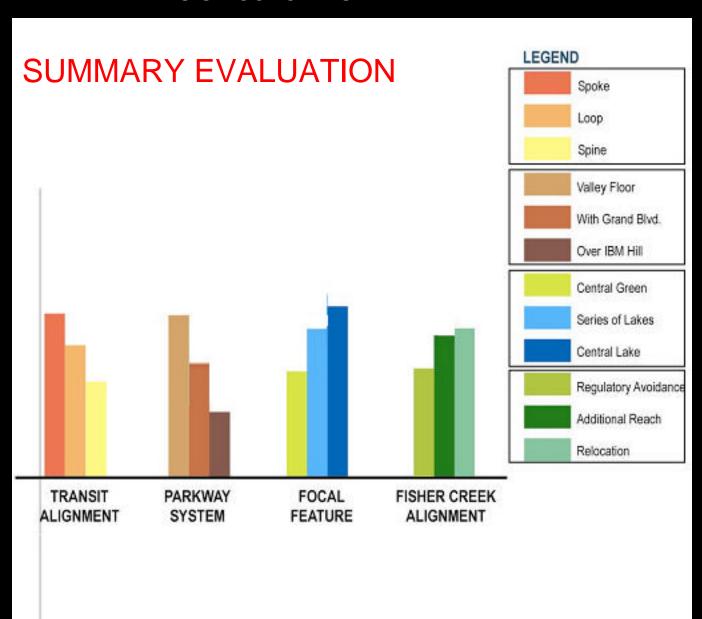
ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS

ECONOMIC FILTERS for the FOCAL FEATURE Alternatives

- Added Value
 - Central Lake adds most value, best facilitates density
- Incremental Growth/Investment
 - Central Green and Series of Lakes allow more incremental growth
- Maximize Developable Land
 - Central Lake best consolidates needed water retention with desired amenity, preserves most land for development
- Distribute Costs and Benefits
 - <u>All 3 alternatives</u> require land dedications from numerous properties
- Conclusion: Central Lake offers strongest economic benefits



ALTERNATIVE DESIGN CONCEPTS





PUBLIC AGENCY INPUT

Santa Clara Valley Water District

The District has determined that in the regional context, there is an adequate supply of water to serve Coyote Valley.

Interests and Objectives - Overall Project

- Maximum usage of recycled water
- Protection of groundwater basin
- Sustainability of water supply
- Maximum conservation of water

Interests and Objectives - Lake

- Maintain barrier between lake and groundwater basin
- Create separation between lake and Fisher Creek
- Use treated recycled water for lake
- Develop maintenance program



PUBLIC AGENCY INPUT

Valley Transportation Authority – VTA

- Roadway and Transit within countywide transportation planning process
- Evaluate broad range of transit options:

Rail

Non-rail

Bus Rapid Transit

- Consider VTA future transit corridor studies
- Identify funding strategies
- Enhance bicycle and pedestrian connections
- Incorporate Transit-Oriented Development scenarios
- Explore development opportunities CalTrain activities
- Incorporate VTA's CDT Program guidelines
- Establish and promote VTA/City coordination efforts



Recommendation of Composite Framework

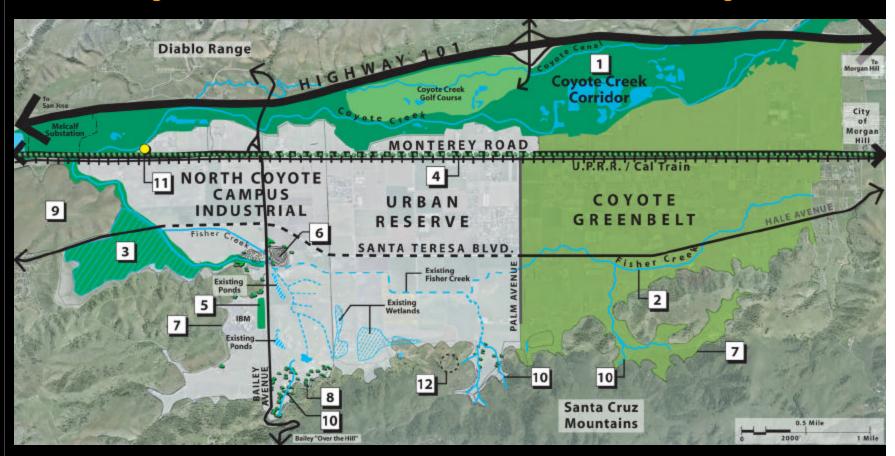


ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

FIXED ELEMENTS

- 1. Coyote Creek Corridor
- 2. Fisher Creek in Greenbelt
- 3. Laguna Seca
- 4. Keesling's Shade Tree

- 5. IBM Wetland
- 6. Hillock
- 7. Hills (15% Limit)
- 8. Oak Savannah
- 9. Tulare Hill
- 10. Streams
- 11. Hamlet of Coyote
- 12. Archaeological Site





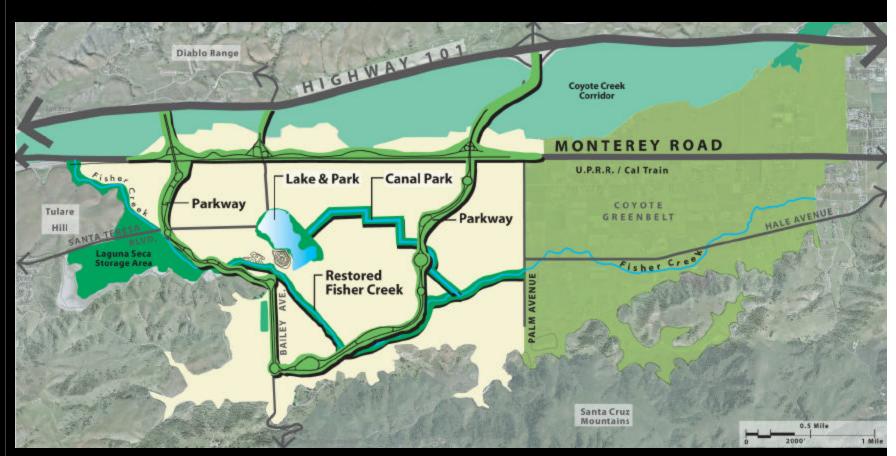
ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

FIXED ELEMENTS

PROPOSED ELEMENTS

- Restored Fisher Creek
- Coyote Lake

- Canal Park
- Coyote Parkway





ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

RESTORED FISHER CREEK



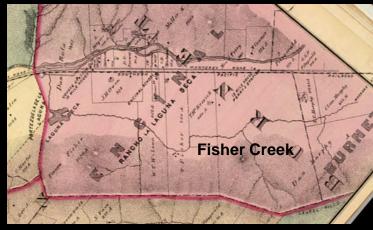
- Multi-Use Flood Control/ Recreation
- Habitat Creation
- Circulation / Connection 4.3 Miles
- Visual Amenity



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

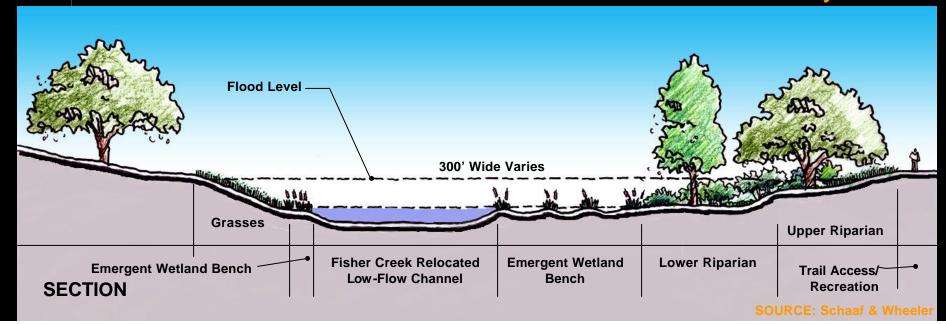
RESTORED FISHER CREEK





1876 Fisher Creek

- Multi-Use Flood Control/ Recreation
- Habitat Creation
- Circulation / Connection
- Visual Amenity





ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

RESTORED FISHER CREEK





- Multi-Use Flood Control/ Recreation
- Habitat Creation
- Circulation / Connection
- Visual Amenity







ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

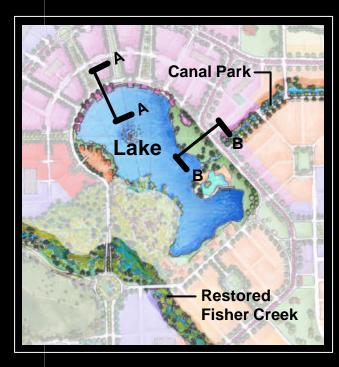
COYOTE LAKE and CANAL PARK

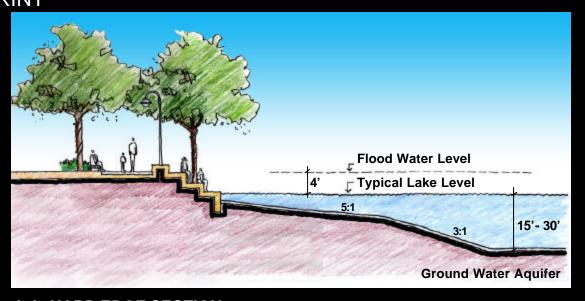


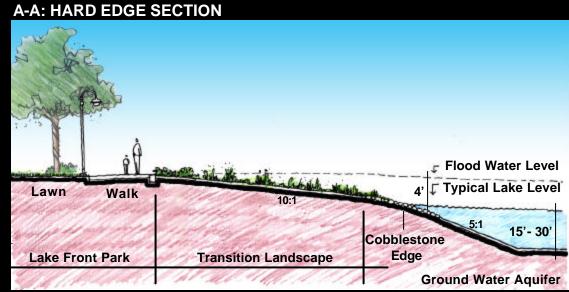
- Storm Water Detention
- Bio-filtration
- Community Focus
- Recreational Amenity

COYOTE VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

COYOTE LAKE







B-B: SOFT EDGE SECTION

SOURCE: HMH Engineers



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

COYOTE LAKE

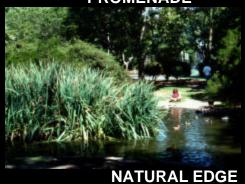


URBAN EDGE





PROMENADE





PARK EDGE

- Stormwater Detention
- Recreation
- Visual Amenity
- Circulation
- Lake 60 Acres (Approx.)
- Park 25 Acres (Approx.)
- Lake Walk 1.6 Miles



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

CANAL PARK



URBAN FORM

SOFT





CANAL

PARK

Key Concepts

- Linear Park
- Bio-Filtration
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Storm Water
- 1.8 Miles

NATURAL



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

COYOTE PARKWAY



- Storm Water Detention
- Bio-Filtration
- Vehicular Circulation
- Pedestrian / Bike Circulation
- Parkway Loop 7.1 Miles
- Themed Landscape



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

COYOTE PARKWAY

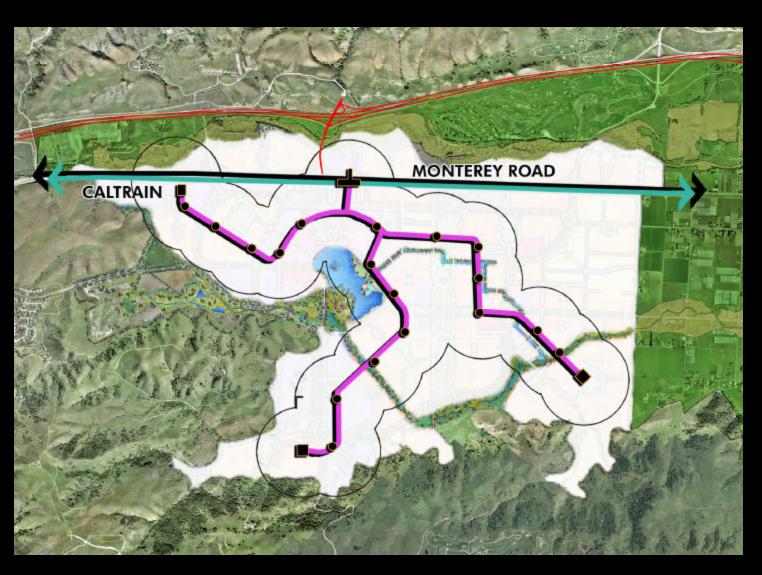


- Storm Water Detention
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COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK

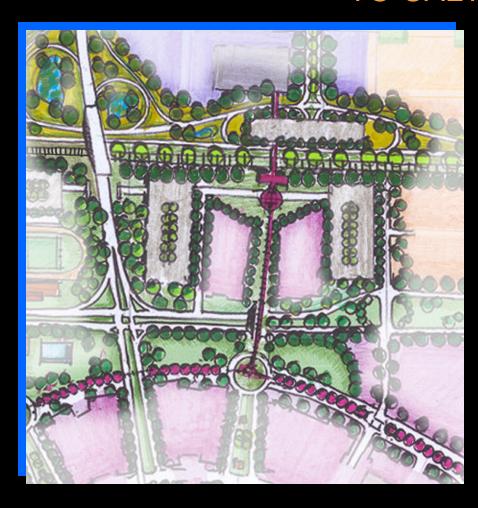
A SPOKE TRANSIT SYSTEM



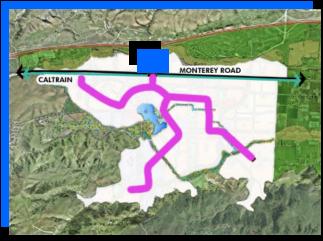


COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK

CONNECT LOCAL TRANSIT TO CALTRAIN



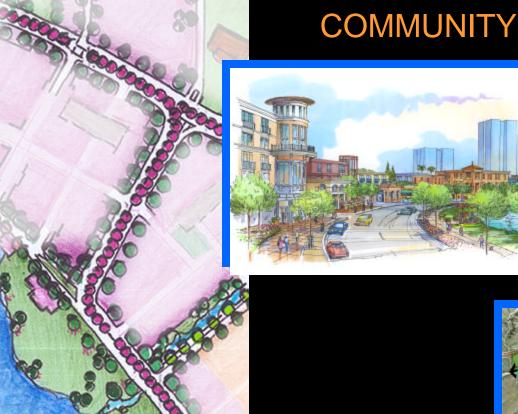


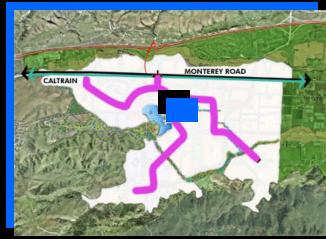




COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK



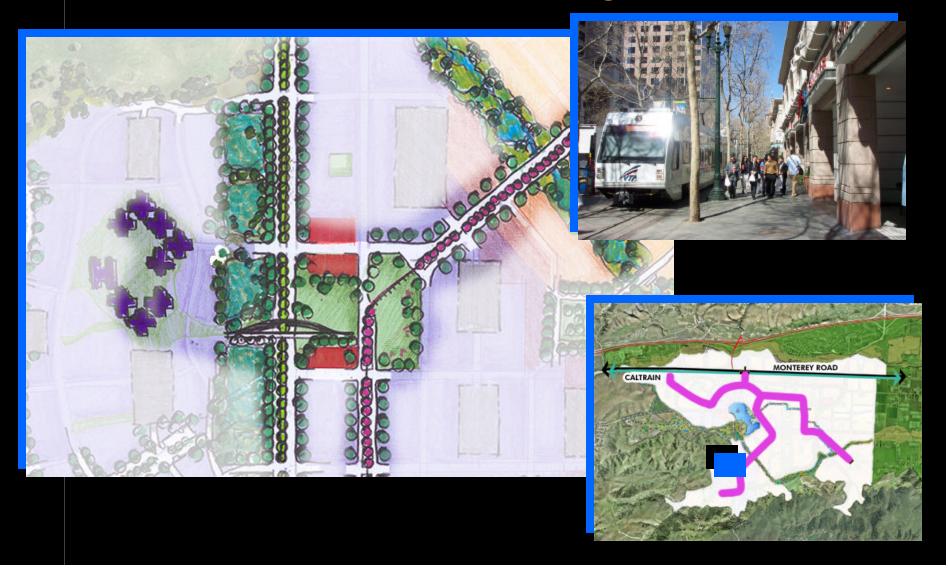






COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK

CONNECT ALL WORKPLACES WITH TRANSIT





COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK

TRANSIT SERVES NEIGHBORHOODS





COYOTE VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK DADIANA AND

PARKWAY AND BOULEVARD





COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK

UNDERPASS TO LINK ACROSS MONTEREY

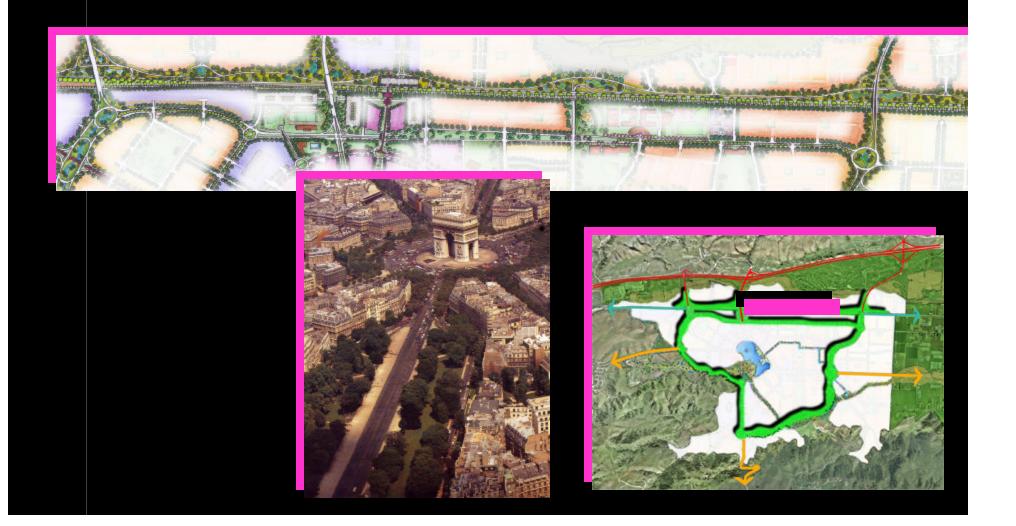








COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK A NORTH SOUTH BOULEVARD TO CARRY HIGHER TRAFFIC VOLUMES





COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK

PARKWAY LINKS TO OPEN SPACES





COYOTE VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK DAILEY AVE. LIN

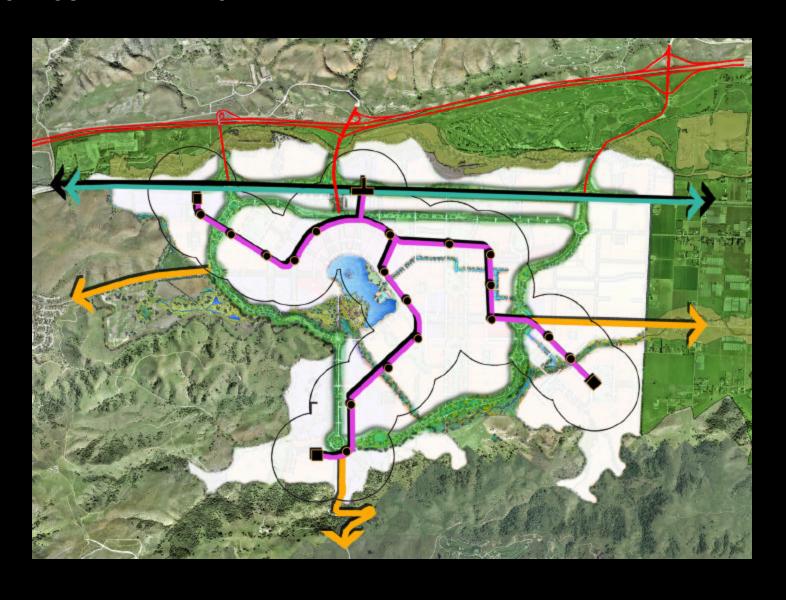
BAILEY AVE. LINKS PARKWAY







COYOTE VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN COMPOSITE FRAMEWORK





Infrastructure Cost Burden Allocation and Feasibility Analysis

- Cost of infrastructure and public facilities will be allocated based on demand/benefit
- Early developers will be compensated for infrastructure oversizing
- Cost burdens by land use will be tested for financial feasibility
- Feasibility test will be used to refine:
 - Land use program
 - 2. Public facility program
 - 3. Cost allocations
 - 4. Financing strategies



COYOTE VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN General Approach to "Fair Share" Land Dedication

- 1. Calculate each landowner's "fair share" of public land requirement
- 2. Establish valuation methodology for dedicated land
- 3. Coordinate land dedication with overall infrastructure financing program
- 4. Establish credit/debit balance to property owners for land dedications

Table 1
Preliminary Infrastructure Cost Estimates
Coyote Valley Specific Plan

Improvement	Cost Estimates		Project	Regional
Category	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Allocation (1)	Allocation (1)
Electricity, Gas and Communications	\$11,400,000	\$15,000,000	100%	0%
Interchanges	\$44,650,000	\$58,750,000	75%	25%
Regional Transit System	\$21,850,000	\$28,750,000	75%	25%
Intra - Community Transit System	\$39,900,301	\$52,500,000	100%	0%
Grade Separations	\$25,500,000	\$112,500,000	100%	0%
Roadways	\$117, 70,000	\$155,000,000	100%	0%
Non-Vehicular Circulation System	\$8,512,000	\$11,250,000	100%	0%
Sanitary Sewer and Wastewater Facilities	\$22,800,000	\$30,000,000	100%	0%
Hydrology and Flood Control Facilities	\$92,150,000	\$121,250,000	100%	0%
Storm Drainage Facilities	\$17,100,000	\$22,500,000	100%	0%
Potable Water System Facilities	\$70,300,000	\$92,500,000	100%	0%
Recycled Water System Facilities	\$75,050,000	\$98,750,000	84%	16%
Public Facilities	TBD	TBD		
Total	\$607,050,000	\$798,750,000		

(1) Rough preliminary estimates for illustrative purposes only.

Sources: HMH Engineers, Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.



Table 3
Preliminary Cost Allocation
Coyote Valley Specific Plan

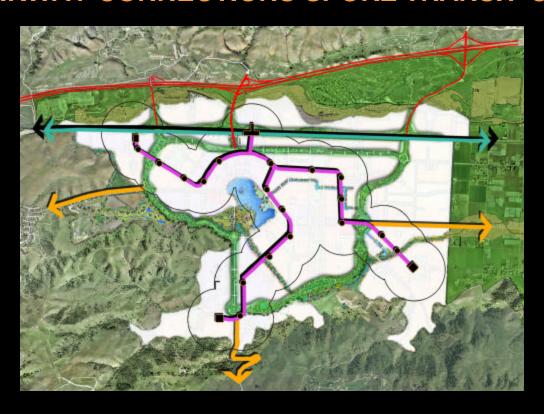
Category	Low Cost Allocation (1)	High Cost Allocation (1)
Residential (per unit)	\$25730	\$17,511
Commercial (per square foot) Industrial/Bus. Park Office Retail	\$9.82 \$10.72 \$18.20	\$12.92 \$14.10 \$23.95
Overall (per net developed acre)	\$353,915	\$465,678

(1) Preliminary Costs do not include public facilties or land dedication costs.

Sources: HMH Engineers; Dahlin Group; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.



RESTORED FISHER CREEK-FOCAL LAKE-CANAL-PARKWAY-CONNECTIONS-SPOKE TRANSIT-CAL TRAIN



DISCUSSION



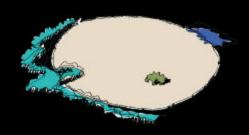
Discussion of Land Use Principles







PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDING



THE LAND'S

In the beginning there is a blank canvas with environmental features to design around...



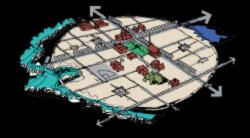
CONNECTIONS/LINKAGES

Smart planning will connect these features with roads, parkways and trails...



OPEN SPACE/RECREATION

Next, add recreation and landscape planning into the mix...



PUBLIC PLACES/BUILDINGS

Finally, reserve sites for institutions that will become landmarks, such as churches and government buildings.



PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDING

PRINCIPLES

Environmental Footprint

- Preserve and enhance the open space of Coyote Valley
- Protect the natural environment and culturally significant resources
- Protect ground water quality, conserve water and provide watershed stewardship
- Provide flood protection and open space recreation in a multi-functional approach
- Sustainability, conservation and restoration for community, site and building design
- History, climate, natural and cultural landscape must be integrated into the community

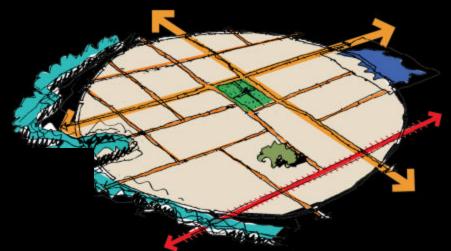




PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDING

PRINCIPLES Connections

- Provide for a variety of transportation choices
- Create walkable neighborhoods & connections to surrounding open spaces
- Corridors of transit, roadways and greenways as definers and connectors of neighborhoods
- A network of inter-connected streets and public spaces that encourage alternative modes of transportation

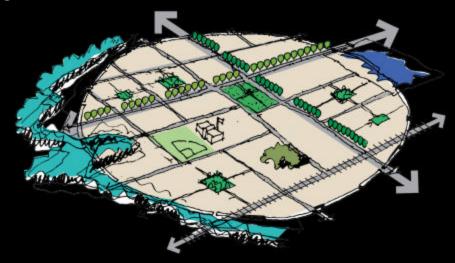




PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDING

PRINCIPLES Open Space/ Landscape & Recreation

- Establish a network of open space uses & connections
- Provide for a wide range of recreation opportunities: passive and active
- Conservation areas and open spaces define and connect neighborhoods

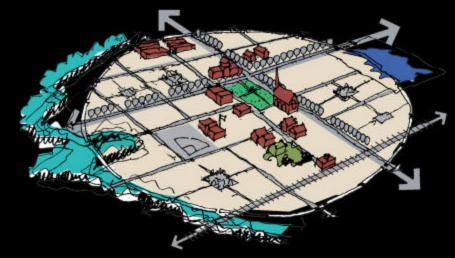




PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDING

PRINCIPLES Public & Civic Places

- Civic spaces and buildings that reinforce community identity
- Place public buildings such as city halls, libraries and post offices in important places with strong civic architecture
- Civic buildings and places like town squares and parks make excellent anchors for retail districts and provide a community with landmarks

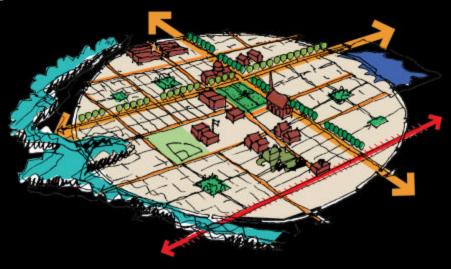




PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY BUILDING

PRINCIPLES Neighborhood

 Compact neighborhoods that are mixed-use, pedestrian friendly and transit-oriented, which have centers and edges



- Districts with distinct and diverse neighborhoods with linked civic uses
- Provide opportunities for social equity: housing for all ages, economic levels and ethnic groups
- Authentic and healthy community



STRATEGIES



Internal Trip Capture



Dispersed Transportation Technologies



Structured Shared Parking



STRATEGIES



Urban Walks and Trails



Neighborhood Streets



Main streets



STRATEGIES



Mix of Workplaces



Corporate Building and Branding in Urban Center



The Not So Purpose Built Workplace



An Education & Technology Business Partnership



STRATEGIES



Mixed Use



Civic Focus Urban Form



Enclaves & Labyrinths



Town center



LAND USE PRINCIPLES



DISCUSSION